NINETY-THIRD YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SHOES.

Men's Patent Leather Oxfords—very stylish—regular \$3.50 quality cut 2,67

Boys' Shees—10 to 184
—in tan, chocolate and
black—just like his

papa wears—and w

HERBERT SATTERLEE WON MISS MORGAN.

New York Lawver to Marry the Daughter of the Money King.

WAITED FIVE YEARS FOR HER.

Would Not Take "No" for an Answer, Though It Was Often Repeated-Banker Well Pleased.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, June 30 .- The oldest and favorite daughter of the head of the house of Morgan & Co. is engaged to be married. For years it has been predicted that the Caughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, the money king of America, would some day bestow her hand upon a prince of finance. That she has waited season after season seemed the more to verify these predictions.

When Louise Morgan announced her engagement last week to Herbert Livingston Satterlee, a lawyer, society was surprised and somewhat disappointed.

Mr. Satteries had made no secret of his admiration for Miss Morgan, but in that there was no assurance that he would win her. Other suitors in plenty have shown her attentions quite as marked. Among them were men more distinguished than Herbert Satteries, and wealthier by far. Louise Morgan has a thousand charms to attract. She is not in the first blush of maidenhood. a young slip of a girl to be attracted by any man who may tell her that her eyes are like the stars of heaven or her lips a Cupid's bow. She is a woman of that mystic age when Cleopatra's fascinations were at their height. She is at the age when a voman may be supposed to realize her attractions, and to handle them with discretion. She is comewhat over 30.

Her Father's Companion. To begin with, Miss Morgan is a good daughter, and, by the word of the immortal bard, she should, therefore, be a good wife. J. Pierpont Morgan has great confidence his daughter's judgment. He discusse ath her his multifarious business ventures onfides in her. She is interested in his fine dogs, in his yachts and in his art treas

As her father's yachting companion, Louise Morgan has been indefatigable. On board the Obrsair, one of the most luxuri-ous pleasure boats affect, she has made trip after trip. She is an ideal yachter on more than one occasion has directed the cruise of the Corentr.

Miss Morgan weighs 150 pounds, and is 5 feet Il inches in height. J. Plerpont Mor-san takes great delight in his daughter's robust health, and glarifles in the fact that his girl is "well set up." His admiration for his daughter is revealed every time als eyes rest upon her.

He has a son, J. Plerpont Morgan, Jr., who represents him in the London house, and other daughters, but Louise is his com-

and other daughters, but Louise is his com-panion and silent partner.

The qualities that endeared her to her father have made her a favorite in so-dety. Again and again she has provided the "40" with original ideas for their en-tertainments. She has been the life of thair most outre marties. It was she who stiggested the Hewitt vegetable party, and at the Constable short party, also her sug-cetton, she was credited with having worn the most original and superb costume in

went as the spirit-it could hardly be Bhe went as the spirit of the marky of celled ghost of electricity. She were a gown of electric green satin, covered with a network of embruidery done in electric wire. There were electric ornaments in her hair, and by touching a button, that was eleverly concerled among the jeweled buttons of her gown, the whole costume could be lighted up at once with tiny elec-

It has often been said that neither J.

Pisrpont Morgan nor his eldest daughter cared much for wealthy men; that they preferred men of names and men of fam-

Ity.

A Persistent Suitos.

In bester as her hand upon Herbert Livingsten Sasteries. Miss Morgan has pleased her father. Mr. Satteries belongs to one of the oldest families in New York, but he is not wealthy. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Satteries. He first served as socretary to William M. Evarts in the United States Benate, and later as managing clerk in Mr. Evarts's office in New ging clerk in Mr. Evarts's office in New York To-day he is a member of the law firm of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, He was one of the organizers of the

Yaval Reserve Association, in which he held the rank . Captain. During the recent the rank . Captain. During the recent war with Spain he was on duty at the Bureau of Navigation in Washington. It was through the banker himself that his eldest daughter's romance was brought

his eidest daughter's romance was brought about. Some seven years ago Mr. Morgan invited Herbert Satteries to accompany him on his yacht, Corsair, up to Cragston, his place on the Mudson, near Highland Falls. There young Statteries was introduced to be banker's favorite daughter. There he have Louise Morgar at her best, among her Louise Morgar at her best, among her haves, which she manages with the dexterity of a skilled whip; among her father loves collies, which she loves as her father loves them. Under the great oak trees he talked them. Under the great oak trees he talked

The banker smiled and watched the court ship. He never disapproved of it, and to-day he rejoices at its culmination. rs ago Herbert Satterice first profor Miss Morgan's hand. She prosed astonishment and gave him a decided o" for his answer. He had the sense try and try and try again. He waited estiently and proposed frequently. He tried turing that time absence and propinquity. Neither succeeded. At last there was a overs' quarrel. The banker smiled when

lovers' quarrel. The banker smiled when he saw it. He knew it augured well for the fulfillment of his plane.

After this quarrel there was a brief separation, followed by a reconciliation at the opera. From that day the courtship has spread, and now Miss Morgan and Mr. Satterles are engaged. The wedding will take place at St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church early in the fail, and will be one of the great events of the season.

Fulton Street Fair Plane.

Fulton Street Fair Plane.

EPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Fulton, Mo., June 20.—At a meeting of the courthouse in this city last night, it was feided to hold the second annual Fulton eet fair on September 26, 27 and 28. Ed. Levy was elected president of the reed Fair Board and chairman of the Englatument Committee.

reed Fair Board and chairman of the En-ertainment Committee.

Over \$2,000 has been subscribed by the Fulton merchants for the entertainment of their friends free, and every effort will be made to make the street fair of 1900 a greater success than that of 1829, which drew to this city an average crowd of 15,000 persons each day.

Pranks of Lightning.

Pranks of Lightning.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Alton. Ill., June 20.—Lightning played a number of pranks during a heavy rainstorm, which v.a.ted the Altons hast evening. One of the most remarkable was at the home of Barney Osterman at Sixth and Ridge streets A boit of lightning struck the kitchen chimney, hurling the bricks in all directions, and, coming down the stovepipe, tore the stove into small pieces.

At the home of Gus Simms in Upper Alton a boit of lightning struck a small tree in the yard, and stunned Mrs. Simms and her child, who were sitting by a window.

Clearing Sale of

less—tap'd neck and arm;—the lockind for

5c

NOTIONS Hair Curiers-worth 50 ing four packages as-sorted-plain and 5c crimped-were 10c. 5c

Dress Shields - Summer weight-were 100 5c JEWELRY.

Here's a Great Lot of Shirt Waist Sets of hix Shirt Waist South pins, pieces, brooch pins, link cuff buttons and worth 250

Misses' and Children's Shaped Vests - low neck and sleeve-less—were the BC Ladies' White Vests-pieces - 50e and 70e goods-all going 25c in one lot at 25c Ladies' Neckwear.

Ladles' White Union Suits—kinds length—low neck and sleeve-less—worth 29c 19c Satis Puff Bows - Swell celors - were 15c Ladies' and Alsses'
White Lisie Thread
Union Suits - knee
length, low neck and
sleevelessworth up to 75c 396 White Pique ImperialTies -with colores centers-were

Clearance Sale of MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' High-Neck Corset Covers, of good material, with felled seams-sizes 12c worth

Ladies' Cambric Drawers

--hem and tucks--joke
band-worth 19c 13c

and 5 hook, cutaway
and long-waisted styles

Infants' Honeycomb Bibs-Tape bound - worth 2 1/2 c

net-lace edged-warth worth 35e-cut

Misses' Muslin Skirts-Umbrella style, with 5-

THE GREATEST CLEARING SA Ever held in St. Louis is now under full headway at Famous. Friday's selling was great-Saturday Clearing Sale of was a record-breaker. Now look out for Monday. We've got a great task before us to clear out this LADIES' Underwear

tremendous stock-but we go at it with an energy that'll win-slashing prices-wrecking valuesforcing selling by offering values that completely eclipse all other offers of the day. Read!!

Clearing WASH WAISTS.

The newest, prettiest styles of the season sisshed to less than the cost of the materials. 50c Wash Waists, 18c Good percales, in pink, blue and is vender-

stripes dots and scrolls -50c quality 186 79c Wash Waists, 33c 98c Percale Walsts, 49c,

Swell Prench percales, with rows of insertion or plain tailored—Bishop collars 49c and French backs—worth 68c, for...49c \$1.75 and \$2.00 Waists, 98c. Elegant percales, chambrays, lawns, madras, etc.—colors and white—some all over tucked, others with 6, Sor if rows of insertion—\$1.75 and \$2.00 value.... 986

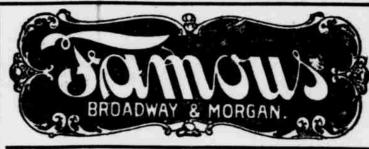
LADIES' WASH SUITS. \$1.98 Crash Suits, 79c.

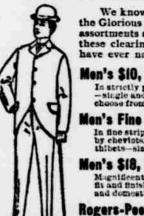
Coat and skirt trimmed in bine duckin well made and usually sold at \$1.18 \$2.50 Wash Sults, \$1.29.

\$3.50 Wash Suits, \$1,49. \$5.00 Wash Suits, \$1.98.

Clearing FLACS.

Printed muslin Flags-on sticks-414x714 Inches, per dozen, for 12x22 inches, per doren, for 20x36 inches, per dozen, for 1.00





We know you'll want to come out in a new suit on the Glorious Fourth. Get it to-morrow at Famous. The assortments are vast-entirely too big to suit us-and these clearing sale prices are actually the lowest we Men's \$10, \$11 and \$12.50 Sults,

on's \$10, \$11 and \$12.50 Sults,
In strictly pure wool cassimeres and cheviota
—single and double brensfed—hundreds to Men's Fine \$13.50 and \$15 Suits, In fine striped worsteds, checked tweeds, nob by cheviots, cassimeres and solid black thibets—siashed to.......

Men's \$18, \$20 and \$22 Suits—

Rogers-Peet's Finest Suits-

Clearing Sale of COOL STUFF. Men's Striped Flannel Suits-worth tio-cut to......

Men's Blue Serge Coats that 2.60 Men's Bicycle Suits that were

Clearing Sale of MEN'S PANTS.

It takes lots of nerve to cut prices like this-but the goods must go. 54, 54.80 and \$5 Pants-are 3.35 56. \$7 and \$8 Pants the fluest in the entire house . 4.75

Clearing Sale of

BOYS' CLOTHING. Every Suit in this entire stock is included in this great Clearing Sale— only a few of the many grand values get a word in to-day's store news.

Boys' Wash Suits-Ages 7 to 15-double-breasted coat with pearl buttons, and knee pants-made of gray and tan washable coverts and linea crashes-well made with smooth, even edges, and fit perfectly—well worth \$1.25—in this sale for...

Wash Sailor Suits-

Knee Suits-Ages 7 to 15 years—thoroughly well-made suits—the fabrics are pure wool treeds and cheviots, in attractive small checked and attribed effects— suits that sold

right along at two 2.40 Young Men's Suits-

Ages 14 to 29 years—made of fancy mor-steds, cassimeres and cheviots, in nest gray checks and stripes—the tailoring is thoroughly artistic and the autus will please real particular young men regular \$12.50 value—now reduced to

Boys' Wash Pants-In good, durable Galatens and woven cot-ton fabrics—neat colorings, as well as navy blue with white stripes—ages 3 to 12 years—worth 25c—new cut to

FREE A good league ball and but free with all boy's and children's wool suits at \$1.98 and up. Men's Straw Hats. est in the house, worth up to \$3. Finest of Milan, split, jumbo, sennett and pearl braids—plain and fancy bands. Take the in-est for 95c.

MEN'S Underwear

Mos's Blosched Jean Drawers with elastic side same and kelt ankles— 376 worth 75c...

Tien's imported
Undershirts - ft
--always 25c-for..... 19c

Nen's Summer Under-wear — piala black balbriggan, white and black honeycome bal-briggan — worth 160 39c Men's Pink and Blue Undershirts and drawers — finely fin-ished and were 49c

HALF HOSE. Men's Half Hose-black and Tan-were 50



adles' Kid Oxi

Clearing Sale Bargains IN THE BASEMENT.



136 of the 2-quart 1.15 Plason Pint Jars-396 Only 17 of No. 504 Jelly Tumblers- 11/2 C No. 504 with tin tops..... 11/2 C were \$12.98-

Soda Tumblers - 50 Ice Chests - the last of Lemonade Glasses 5c the lot—cach for 5c the lot—cach for 5c lb oaly of No. 12 4.98

This Water Tumblers—cach for 3c l2 only of No. 13 6.50

Water Bottles—39c l2 only of No. 14 7.98

Stone Beer Pitcher 256 Victor Clas Stove holds like worth. 256 21 only -1 bit Spring Hinges—worth 19c-per pr. 56



OPPORTUNITY OF THE YOUNG MAN HAS COME, SAYS JAMES CREELMAN.

Republicans Ask Him to Go to the Overcrowded Far East-Alternative Is to End Trust System.

BY JAMES CREELMAN. REPUBLIC SPECIAL

New York, June 20.-James Creelman writes in the Sunday Journal as follows: The young men of the United States will decide the approaching struggle for control of the national Government, and it is interesting to observe the attitude of the two great parties toward the youth of the nation.

What the young man socks to-day is opportunity-a fair chance to compete. The Republican party says, in effect, to the young men of the country that the

natural and inevitable development of the trust system is narrowing opportunity at home; that to attempt to cramp or prevent the growth of trusts would be unscientific and hopeless, but that there is boundless opportunity for young men in the Philip-pines and in China, and that an American colonial system will furnish an outlet for

civilization. The other is an American policy. Visions of Empire.

Mr. Hanna seems to be convinced that the imagination of the young men of the United States has been fired by visions of empire in the Far East, that they are tired of the platitudes of the Declaration of Independence and the provincialism of the Monroe Doctrine, and that they will enthuelastically support a policy of conquest and adventure. So every Republican orator dwells enchantingly on the glittering, mysterious, easily-got wealth of Asia. He points to the possessions of Great Britain and other nations in the East as an evi-dence of their wealth and progress. But he says nothing about the wholesale butcheries of half-armed Asiatic peoples, of the burning of cities, the laying waste of prosperous agdicultural countries, the plunder-ing and extortion, the violation of innocent women, and a hundred other crimes which have attended the extension of European

colonial system will furnish an outlet for the energy and ambition which seek in vain for a field on the American Continent. The Democratic party says to the young men of America that there is room enough for them on their own soil, and that when industrial, financial or commercial developments tend to lessen or destroy opportunity it is the duty of the Government to intervene and reopen the channels of competition which human greed is closing.

One is a policy stained with the crimes and damned with the gallusse of European war for the sake of war. It hopes to erouse in Asia.

in America the corrupt and corrupting spirit of militarism which has sustained the young men of Europe and made them the unconscious enemies of their own liberties.

The Democratic Plan.

There is nothing of this in the Democratic appeal to young men this year-no gleam of war, no fascinating national cover of adventure, no colonies to be ruled and plundered. The Democratic party asks the young men of America to have confidence in their own institutions, to shun bloody example of European nations, and to be-lieve that Americans are better employed in the fields and factories of America than in subjugating distant colonies.

The question which confronts the young

men in America to-day is this: Is the Americans look elsewhere for opportunities If not how are opportunities to be found at home? Is it true that the Government has no right to interfere with the trusts? The Government interferes with a man who drives his horses too fast in the streets. Why? It is his own horse. The Government interferes with a man who discharges his gun in the streets. Why? It is his own gun. The Government interferes with a man who sets fire to his house. Why? It is his own house. The interference of the Government is justified by the old-fashioned idea that one man's rights end where another man's rights begin, the one man's property must not mean everybody's else property. This is the basis of the appeal of the Democracy to the young men. ocracy to the young men. All Must Start Equal.

This is the policy of Jefferson and of Lincoln. The highest duty which the Gov-ernment owes to its citizens is to see that their chances in life are not decreased. All must start equal in the race. The man of brains will rise and the stupid man will fall. That is not the fault of the Government. No system of laws will put virtue or energy into a vicious or lazy man. But or energy into a vicious or lazy man. But the chance of each must be the same. It is the duty of the Government to preserve that equal chance. It is a poor man's only inheritance in Anterica. And when trusts or any other forms of concentrated wealth or power begin to press against the poor man's or even the comparatively rich man's equal start in the race, when competition becomes impossible and monopoly stretches out its hands for the enslavement of all or of the greater part of the community, then it is

doors of opportunity.

It needs but a vigorous and united effort to smash the trusts system, to make the United States once more the land of the young man, the land of opportunity and hope. When young American officers go

that law must exert itself to widen again the

Jerusalem they frequently lay their swords upon the tomb of Christ and pray that they may never draw their blades without just cause, or sheathe them without honor. So the young American of to-day should pray over the civic sword which the Constitu-tion has put into his hand. A vote this year means more to the young man than it does to the old man. The nation has come to the cross roads of

its history. Which path shall it be? MUST WORK OR STARVE.

Uncle Sam Will No Longer Feed

Indolent Porto Ricans. Washington, June 30.—The War Department has received an interesting report from General Davis, commanding our forces in Porto Rico, concerning the great curricans which swept over the Island hast which swept over the island last and the conditions resulting from its of the United States to maintain dees through their consequent pov-l suffering. Referring to the food y talk Government to the natives,

and by this Government to the natives, meral Davis saya;
The natives have become imbued with belief that the United States is to sup-food, rebuild their houses and give them the necessities of life for an indefinite ried. It seems imporsible to make them decisiond that the address of the tests. od. It seems impossible to make them erstand that the aid was only intended period. It seems impossible to make them understand that the aid was only intended to tide them ever and enable them to recover from the great disaster. They seem indisposed to replant their crops and when January 1, 1996, arrived the date which Genral Davis had fixed for discontinuing food issues), the evidence of suffering was so great that I was forced to recommend its continuance. The amount of food issued, however, was reduced as far as was compatible with actual need, and \$750,000 was appropriated for work that a large number of laborers might be thus employed and effective aid extended. An aggregate of 100,000 rations daily is now being issued, however. Should all applications be considered favorably, the issues would amount to nearly half a million rations each day, at a cost of \$25,000.

"These issues are pauperizing the people and instilling in their minds the idea that they have only to refuse to work to be supported by the Government. In the opinion of Governor Allen, relief supplies should not be sent to Porto Rico in the future and supplies should be furnished not longer to the larger and more prosperous planters, but should be given only to the smaller planters and to these for only a short time longer."

General Davis recommends action ac-

longer."
General Davis recommends action according to these views and accordingly the Secretary of War has directed him to cease the distribution of rations in Porto Rico on July 15 and to give early notice of this intention, so that all citizens may understand the necessity of making other arrangements than now exist.

EXTRA SESSION NOT NEEDED. Governor Dole Declines to Call the Hawaiian Legislature.

San Francisco, June 20.—The steamer Moana serived from Australian ports via Honolulu to-day, bringing dispatches to the Associated Press from Honolulu under date of June 22. The indications were that no special session of the Territorial Legislature would be held. would be held.

When Governor Dole presented the matter to his advisors the opinion was that the expense of an extra session at this time would

to his advisors the opinion was that the expense of an extra session at this time would be too great.

Reports from Sydney show that the plague situation in that city is improving. The daily average has decreased to less than two cases a day. Melbourne, which had been thought to be about free from the disease, had a new case on the 4th of the month. The total number of cases at Sydney, up to June 6 was 272, of which \$6 had been fatal. During the week previous to the departure of the steamer there were seventeen new cases admitted to the hospital, the deaths for the same period numbering three, which is the lowest rate since March. There were eighty-six patients in the hospital when the steamer left, which is much less than the recent average.

steamer left, which is much less than the recent average.

During the last three weeks the authorities have been offering to inoculate people with serum, but the Bydney people do not take to it as those of Honolulu did. In the whole population only about 1,000 persons applied for treatment.

During May 18,449 rats were killed in Sydney, making a total of 24,188 rats killed since April 13. The cleaning of the big Australian metropolis still continues. Twelve hundred scavengers were at work under Government auspices. A Japanese newspaper announced that Doctor Kitasato, discoverer of the bacilius of bubonic plague, has invented a new preventive serum. He has gone to Osaka with several assistants to test the serum.

SPOILS SYSTEM IN POLITICS AS VIEWED BY ROOSEVELT.

Advocates of That Policy Should Be Barred From Public Life -It Means Buying and Selling Votes.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL ROOSEVELT. New York, June 30.—I know that no Republic can permanently endure when its politics are corrupt and base, and the spoils system, the application in political life of the reform grow temporarily lukewarm, or, because it fails to secure anything they hoped, they neglect to lay proper stress upon all that it does secure. Yet, in spite of

belong the spoils, produces corruption and degradation. The man who is in politics for the offices might just as well be in polities for the money he can get for his vote, so far as the general good is concerned. When the then Vice President of the United States, Mr. Hendricks, said that he "wished to take the boys in out of the cold to warm their toes," thereby meaning that he wished to distribute offices among the more active heelers, to the rapturous enthuslasm of the latter, he uttered a sentiment which was morally on the same plane with a wish to give "the boys" \$5 aplece all around for their votes, and \$50 affect when they showed themselves sufficiently

active in bullying, bribing and cajoling Such a sentiment should bar any man from public life, and will bar him whenever the people grow to realize that the worst enemies of the Republic are the demagogue

and the corruptionist. The spoils monger and the spoils invariably breed the bribetaker and the bribegiver, the embezzler of public funds and the corrupter of voters.

How Presidents Viewed It. From the beginning of the present sys-tem each President of the United States has been its friend, but no President has has been its friend, but no President has been a radical civil service reformer.

Presidents Arthur, Harrison and Cleve-land have all desired to see the service ex-tended and to see the law well adminis-tered. No one of them has felt willing or able to do all that the reformers asked or to pay much heed to their wishes save as regards that portion of the service to

which the law actually applied, Each has been a sincere party man, who has felt strongly on such questions as those of the tariff, of finance and of our foreign policy, and each has been obliged to con-form more or less closely to the wish of his party associates, and fellow party leaders, and, of course, these party leaders and the party politicians generally wished the offices to be distributed as they had been ever since Andrew Jackson became Presi-

Thus the fourth-class postmasterships were looted more rapidly under the ad-ministration of President Harrison than under that of President Cleveland and the consular service more rapidly under President Cleveland than under President Harrison, but the final result was the same in both cases.

Indeed, I think that the brutality which

accompanied the greater speed was in some ways of service to the country, for it directed attention to the iniquity and folly of the system and emphasized in the minds of decent citizens the fact that appointments and removals for political reasons in places where the duties are wholly non-political cannot be defended by any man who looks at public affairs from the proper standpoint. Effect of a Hostile Congress.

The first Civil Service Commission, establisted in the days of President Grant, was starved out by Congress refusing to appropriate for it. A hostile Congress could repeat the same course now; and, as a matter of fact, in every Congress resolute efforts are made by the champions of foul

government and dishonest politics to cut off the commission's supplies.

The bolder men who come from districts where little is known, and where there is no adequate expression of intelligent and honest opinion on the subject, attack it

declamation and direct misstatement of

all rebuffs, in spite of all disappointments and opposition, the growth of the principle of civil service reform has been continually more rapid, and every year has taken us measurably nearer that ideal of pure and decent government which is dear to the heart of every honest American citizen. People Are Callous.

One great trouble is that, thanks to havyears, a great many people have come to accept it as being inevitably incident to our system of politics and they grumble at the only as they grumble at droughts or freshets. Besides, they know there are in every party plenty of men competent to fill the offices and they vaguely believe it is merely a question as to which of compe-tent men is chosen. But this is not the case at all. If a party

victory meant that all offices already filled by the most competent men of the defeated party were to be thereafter filled by the most competent members of the victorious party, the system would still be absurd, but it would not be particularly baneful,

it would not be particularly baneful.

In reality, however, this is not what the system of partisan appointments means at all. Wherever it is adopted it is inevitable that the degree of party service, or more often of service to some particular leader, and not merit, shall ultimately determine the appointment, even as among the different party carefulates. ent party candidates themselves. Once admit that it is proper to turn out an effiadmit that it is proper to turn out an effi-cient Republican clerk in order to replace him by an efficient Democratic clerk, or vice versa, and the inevitable next step is to consider solely Republicanism or De-mocracy, and not efficiency, in making the appointment; while the equally inevitable third step is to consider only that peculiar species of Republicanism or Democracy which is implied in advoit and unserupulous service rendered to the most influential local boss. Of course, both boss and hench-men are often-perhaps generally-very men are often-perhaps generally-very good fellows, anxious to make good records and serve the public well; but it is at least safe to say that this is not nec

The evil of the spoils system consists The evil of the spoils system consists much less in the monopolizing of the offices by one party than in the monopolizing of the offices by the politicians at the expense of the people. Yet we have become so wedded to the vicious theory of party appointments that many men in public life are not even able to understand what is really the evil of which we complain, and hence some sapient gentlemen have recently ben advocating a plan to divide all the offices among the adherents of both parties by distributing them among Congressment.

GENERAL WHEELER CHEERED.

Chicago Formally Welcomes the

Veteran Soldier.

Chicago, June 30.—General Joseph Wheeler, the new commandant of the Department of the Lakes, was to-day formally welcomed to Chicago at a public reception.

General Wheeler, accompanied by his daughters and the members of his staff with their families, was escorted by a battalion of the First Rinnols Regiment to the First Regiment Armory, where Mayor Harrison delivered an address of welcome. General Wheeler was cheeted enthusiastically when he arose to respond.

General Wheeler spoke on the pleasure afforded him in coming to Chicago.

Colonel H. S. Turner spoke on "The War With Spain." General John C. Black talked of "General Wheeler, the Soldier and Citizen." Joel M. Longenecker, commander of the Illinois Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, addressed the assembled Union and Confederate veterans on "One Country, One Fizz, One Destiny."

honest opinion on the subject, attack it openly.

They are always joined by a number who make the attack covertly under some point of order, or because of a nominal desire for economy. These are quite as dangarous as the others and deserve exposure.

Among the chief exponents of civil service reform have been Messrs. Spinola of New York, Enice of Tennessee, Stockdale of Mississippi, Grosvenor of Ohio and Bowers of California.

The task of the defenders of the law was, in one way, easy, for they had no arguments to meet, the speeches of their adversaries being invariably sivisible into mere and complete the control of the Grand Army of the Republic, addressed the assembled Union and Confederate veterans on "One Country, One Flag, One Destiny."

Newport Miller Reported Killed.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Texarkana, Tex., June 30.—Word was received here to-day that Newport Miller was killed near Fort Logan, in Pike Country, Ark., two days ago, while pursuing a band of moonshiners. Miller has been in the employ of the United States Government as a special detective for years, and he has been one of the chief sids to United States Marshal Holman of this place in the arrest of many illicit whisky dealers in Northwest Arkansa.